Refutation of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity and Associated Concept of Slowed Entropy in Relativistic Objects

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Introduction

This paper will address itself to a potential means of formally debunking the idea that entropy or "time" is affected by velocity without the need to employ relativistic-velocity space probes.

Abstract

This author proposes that the spherical orbital characteristic of electron clouds is, in and of itself, proof that entropy does not vary depending upon velocity.

If we are moving at substantial velocity through the universe in absolute terms (although this value is not known with precision, it is a safe assumption that this velocity is quite substantial,) then we should observe, in Einstein's proposed entropy-variable model of velocity-induced "relativistic" effects that electrons orbit with measurable eccentricity with the eccentricity being orientated in the opposite of the direction of our absolute motion through the universe. Despite having extensively studied electron clouds, our researchers have no observed orbital eccentricity of electron clouds, as a generality, except, for example, under special conditions which are artificially generated such as the Rydberg State, which is related to magnetism and not to velocity.

Entropy is governed by the velocity of electrons around their associated atoms as well as by other factors including the charge of electrons. Einstein's model seems to suggest that electrons in orbit around a nucleus must slow in order to support greater linear velocities associated with our motion through the universe. If this were the case, we would see eccentricity in electron orbits in addition to increased orbital distance and slowed travel.

In this author's model of gravito-electronic dynamics, protons generate a Higgs Field and in this field, gravity fluxes inward toward the protons and this gravity, constituted by neutrinos, continually replenishes the electrical charge of electrons. The greater this electrical charge, the more propulsive energy is generated by the electrons and the faster it moves in its orbit. The neutrinos can be visualized as a large number of "little fish" being gobbled up by larger fish in the form of the electrons. The faster a given orbital electron is moving in absolute terms (orbital velocity plus absolute velocity of the atom through the universe) the more of these "little fish" can be absorbed. This makes it possible; at least up to a specific limit which would be difficult to reach; for electrons to maintain consistent orbital velocity and therefore consistent rates of entropy without regard to absolute velocity through the universe as well as the spherical pattern of orbit we observe.

Hypothesis Concerning Electron "Energy Levels"

On a related note, this author hypothesizes that the increased "energy levels" of electrons in orbit around atoms which are characterized by orbit at a closer distance to a nucleus in response to substantial magnetic fields are actually the result of the depletion of quantum electrical charge by the magnetic fields and that the movement of the electrons into orbits more near to the nucleus is the byproduct of *the need for greater amounts of time for sufficient quantities of energy to coalesce into coherent electrons despite the negating effects of magnetism.*

Hypothesis Concerning Predicted Introduction of Eccentricity and Maximum Tolerances for Eccentricity Prior to Velocity-Induced Anionization

We could perform experiments in a particle accelerator in order to determine at which velocity electrons would be stripped away from nuclei, but the use of magnetic fields in order to accelerate particles would likely corrupt such experiments. This author predicts that there is a velocity, previously estimated to be about 88% of C by this author, at which electrons would begin to be stripped away from nuclei moving at relativistic velocities by their own inability to keep pace with their associated nucleus. At what velocity this will occur depends upon the element in question, interestingly.

The more other electrons there are in a given atom, the more that electrical energy will be mutually negated by those electrons. Hydrogen has only a single electron and this is not a factor in the case of hydrogen. Heavier elements could be predicted to suffer from velocity-induced anionization at comparatively lower velocities, as would chemicals with greater densities which are influenced by the magnetic fields of electrons in neighboring atoms (metals, for example, should undergo this anionization provided that more than a single atom of metal is tested.) Although it is difficult to say at which velocity this effect would begin to manifest itself. What does seem certain is that we can estimate that the upper boundary for this velocity to be C minus 1/137 of C, 1/137 of C being the natural orbital velocity of an electron around a nucleus of hydrogen. This means that at ~99.927% of C, an electron in orbit around a hydrogen moving at that velocity would no longer be orbiting, but would be moving in a straight line alongside its proton. If an electron and a proton were moving alongside one-another for any distance, they would attract one-another, but the proton's superior mass would result in the electron undergoing the preponderance of the path deviation. At 99.927% of C or higher, there is no possibility that an electron, even in hydrogen, could remain in an orbital (magnetic fields would certainly affect this value) for any meaningful length of time. Returning to the fish metaphor, it is known that sharks must maintain a high velocity as part of its feeding strategy. At relativistic velocities, if electrons begin passing through areas of the Higgs Field which have already been depleted of neutrinos (as would be the case if an electron followed behind another at these velocities in the context of an orbital,) it would be like a shark swimming behind another shark which is eating all of the prey. For this reason, the more electrons an element has, the more susceptible it may be to this effect. Thus, we can say that anionization would certainly be total by the time 99.927% of C is reached, but that some degree of these effects would likely set in at some velocity which is less than this value. If we're moving at 25% of the speed of light, that value would

certainly have to be higher than 25%, which leaves a great degree of uncertainty in this hypothetical value. Magnetized ferromagnetic materials could be predicted to experience this anionization at a lower velocity than other materials.

Understanding these dynamics may have some relevance for toroidal fusion research as it would mean that a sufficiently rapid circulation of hydrogen could result in the generation of a plasma even in the absence of heat, with velocity, alone, being sufficient to decouple the electrons from their associated protons. Magnetic fields would likely slightly titrate that velocity. In any case, this is the hard way to generate a plasma, particularly given previously published insights (ibid.) provided by this author.

Conclusion

Concepts associated with Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity including the hypothesized existence of "time slices," sc. the idea that people living in a galaxy which is moving at a different absolute velocity experience time differently than those in our galaxy, could not possibly be true.

It may be informative to design and run an experiment in which a particle accelerator is used to accelerate a non-ionized atom to a "relativistic" velocity and to suspend the magnetic field prior to the arrival of the atom at the detector. It would be interesting to discover if the magnetic field helps to preserve the continued orbit of an electron at relativistic velocities or if it only further contributes to this anionizing effect. Rather than colliding two atoms, this experiment would entail only striking a detector with a single relativistic hydrogen atom and taking measurements to determine if its associated electron was still present when it arrived at extreme velocity at the detector.

We might observe that an electron which is stripped away still arrives at the detector, but that its arrival is delayed relative to the arrival of the proton, if it is detected at all.

The only way to be sure at what velocity this decoupling occurs would be to take continual measurements to determine if the electron remains at various points in its journey and for the magnetic particle accelerator to be only alternatingly applied so that measurements both under the condition of high-magnetism and zero magnetism may be taken. As simplistic as this is, no one has ever been able to measure/observe the hypothesized velocity-induced electron decoupling threshold for various chemical elements under a variety of magnetic conditions or to so much as explore the possibility of the existence of the phenomenon.

There may be a method for estimating this velocity by proxy. We could treat thermal oscillations in a nucleus of extreme temperature as an object moving, if back and forth, at a relativistic velocity. As it is moving in an oscillating fashion, it will tend to throw off its electrons more readily, much like a bronco attempting to throw its rider. If we could index the speed of the motion of a nucleus associated with each possible temperature (this is routinely done with LASER bolometers) then we could take whatever the value of velocity corresponds with a material's plasma transition temperature and we could

multiply the associated velocity by two in order to determine the anionization velocity (this velocity would also, necessarily, vary depending upon temperature.)